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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. I believe that all young men reaching the call-up age are processed through Voenkomat channels, which usually occurs after the individual has completed his FZO (Fabrichno-Zavodskoye Obucheniye, factory trade schools). The class of 1929 was inducted in 1948, the class of 1930 in 1949-1950, and the class of 1931 also in 1950. The large call-up of the 1929 and 1930 classes was probably caused by confusion in the demobilization program. The first half of the class of 1932, those born between January and June, is currently being inducted in the USSR.

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2. As I recall, enlisted men of the class of 1926 were demobilized in July 1950 and the NCO's in November and December of 1950. Demobilization of the 1927 class began on 26 May 51. The classes of 1928, 1929 and 1930 are currently in service. I believe that the 1931 class had very few members serving outside the USSR.
3. Efforts have been made to keep occupation units as fully manned as possible and, as far as I know, most of the units stationed in Germany are up to wartime strength.
4. At the present time, officers in the USSR are given 30 days annual leave; this does not include travel time, which cannot exceed 15 days. In occupied areas like Austria and Germany, officers are granted 45 days leave, plus a maximum of 15 days travel time. This is a radical change from the old leave policy when officers were given 90 days leave, plus 30 days travel time. This change occurred in June or July of 1950 on orders from Marshal Vasilevski. There is no prescribed leave policy for enlisted men serving their first hitch, except in cases of extreme emergency, such as a death in the family.

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